

## New-York Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1862.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

## THE WAR.

—Ex-President Buchanan, in an article printed elsewhere, closes the controversy between Gen. Scott and himself, and claims that he has already furnished clear and distinct responses to the allegations of the General. Mr. Buchanan says that he should now have nothing more to add, had Gen. Scott, in his rejoinder, confined himself to the topics embraced in his original letter. Gen. Scott has extended the topics, and now, for the first time, and in a sarcastic and unkindly spirit, refers to the alleged stealing of public arms by Secretary Floyd, and their transportation to the South in anticipation of the Rebellion. Mr. Buchanan remarks that, notwithstanding the boasting of Mr. Floyd at Richmond, cited by Gen. Scott as his authority, no public arms were ever stolen.

—The Legislature of Arkansas assembled at Little Rock in the early part of this month. Gov. Rector, for some time a refugee from the capital, was present, and delivered his message, and then resigned his post. Mr. Fletcher, President of the Senate, thereby became acting Governor. For some time a very animated contest was kept up for the Senate of the Confederate States, in place of B. C. Johnson, who was opposed by Mr. Garland. Johnson was elected.

—To-morrow a new commandant takes charge of the marines in this locality. Major Garland is detailed by order from Washington to take out to the Navy-Yard at California the first permanent troop of U. S. Marines ever quartered there. Major Jacob Bell is the new commandant. To-day the Commodore Morris, Commodore McDonough, and the gunboat Dacotah, will leave the Navy-Yard. The Dacotah goes in pursuit of the Alabama.

—Some released Union officers, very recently from Richmond, say that the tone of the press and aspect of the people at Richmond indicate that they consider the place in great danger, and that they are aware of the strength of the National army and its determination to deal them a terrible blow. Naval officers, who had come from North Carolina report that there was great apprehension there of the capture of Weldon by Gen. Foster.

—Yesterday forenoon, the iron-clad battery Passaic left the Delaware Iron Works. She has taken on board whatever is needed for service, and has been ordered to hasten to sea. The Monitor reached the foot of Thirtieth street yesterday. She will be ready for sea and for service in less than a week. The Blackstone has sailed for Pensacola and Key West. She receives \$600 per day from the Department, her owners claiming.

—Rebel deserters say that Longstreet is near Fredericksburg, with 40,000 men. Of course, forty thousand; you don't catch any Rebel General with more or less than just forty thousand. They say that Lee intends to dispute the passage of the river with his entire army, and make it the battle of the war. Our latest advices from our army reported nothing new.

—The Special Committee to whom was assigned the task of presenting the complimentary resolutions to Gen. Banks, met at the Astor House yesterday afternoon, when Judge Peabody presented the resolutions in a neat and appropriate speech, to which Gen. Banks responded in a felicitous address.

—An appeal from the New-York Soldiers' Relief Association, formed by gentlemen residing temporarily in Washington, is made for "substantial" and "little nameless comforts," used by the sick and wounded. The demand is urgent, and should receive immediate attention.

—Yesterday morning, a body of Rebel cavalry, said to be sixty strong, entered Poolsville, seized Moore, Cherry and Sergeant, the Government telegraph operators there, in bed; paroled them, and permitted them to telegraph their mishap to Washington.

—We have later news from New-Orleans. Gen. Butler has seized the entire property of a large portion of the State west of the Mississippi. He has also directed or requested the election of Congressmen from New-Orleans.

—Two immense columbids, weighing 14,822 pounds, are on their way to New-York, and intended for one of the forts commanding the harbor of this city. Others are being made for the same purpose.

—The military commission to investigate charges against Gen. Fitz John Porter has been dissolved, and in its place there is to be a regular Court-Martial. The sessions will be public.

—Late advices from Harper's Ferry, state that our forces will probably soon occupy Winchester.

## GENERAL NEWS.

—Provost-Marshal-Gen. Draper gave interesting testimony in Superintendent Kennedy's trial yesterday. Judge Dean opened the case for the defense, saying that they were prepared to prove not only that the accusations were unfounded, but an entire vindication of the Superintendent's conduct. Mr. Kennedy could not be held responsible in following the general system of allowing the use of the prisons to the General Government. The charges of improper conduct were disproved by the evidence of Mrs. Brinsmade herself, the letters sent by Baker to Kennedy stating that he had decided to send her to New-York and thence to Washington, and by Baker's paying the expenses of Bowles. After Mrs. Brinsmade was sent here (Nov. 2) Mr. Kennedy was not Provost-Marshal, and had no authority over a prisoner held by the War Department. Judge Dean asked that portion of the Press which had vilified Mr. Kennedy to now do justice to him if he was vindicated by the evidence. In the evidence for the defense it appears that Mrs. Brinsmade got ready to ride out one afternoon with Col. Baker, but he did not redeem his promise to come back at 4 o'clock. The case stands adjourned over to Friday.

—At Fernando Wood's order, Mr. Richard B. Connolly, known more generally as Slippery Dick, has resigned the nomination for Controller, put his sleek neck under the yoke, and now—on any fair day—may be seen, with Mike Connolly and Frank Boole, harnessed and driven tandem before the Mozart Voting Machine—Fernando handling the reins and laying on the whip. These old enemies of King Wood squirm a little at first, but a few strokes of the slave-driver's lash or a kick from the royal foot will bring them to their knees and set their tongues to begging for mercy. There is not a man—a person, we should say—of the lot who dares to vote for any one not endorsed by Fernando, or to have an opinion not bearing his brand. If he were to order them (he never requests) to vote for Wendell Phillips for Controller, not one of the blabbering braggarts would fail to obey their imperious master; and they would not only obey, but boast of the prompt servility with which they hastened to their task. Poor wretches!

—The Board of Registrars commenced their sessions yesterday in each election district, and will continue their sessions to-day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

purpose of recording the names of persons entitled to vote at the coming charter election.

—Except the demonstration made by the Veterans of 1812, who paraded the streets with cockade, sword, ash, and belt, there was nothing done to celebrate Evacuation Day.

—The Republican City Convention last night nominated Alexander W. Bradford for Corporation Counsel. Mr. Bradford was formerly Surrogate.

—By the arrival of the Roanoke at this port, we have news from Havana to Nov. 20. There is no political intelligence of importance.

—George B. Upton having declined the Republican nomination for Mayor of Boston, F. W. Lincoln has been selected, and accepted.

We print elsewhere the full vote on the State Ticket at the late election in New-York, corrected as carefully as possible by the latest revisions. The aggregates and majorities are as follows:

GOVERNOR.....	Seymour, Dem.....	307,119
	Wadsworth, Union.....	296,462
Majority for Seymour.....		10,657
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.....	Jones, Dem.....	307,024
	Tremain, Union.....	297,108
Majority for Jones.....		9,916
CANAL COMMISSIONER.....	Skinner, Dem.....	307,728
	Ladue, Union.....	296,679
Majority for Skinner.....		11,049
PRISON INSPECTOR.....	Clarke, Dem.....	306,840
	Willmann, Union.....	297,541
Majority for Clarke.....		9,299
CLERK OF APPEALS.....	Tallmadge, Dem.....	305,892
	Hughes, Union.....	297,386
Majority for Tallmadge.....		8,506

The average Democratic majority is 9,885. The greatest number of votes was for Canal Commissioner, footing up 604,407. This is 70,749 less than the vote cast for President in 1860, of which the Unionists lose 65,947, and the Democrats 4,802. The relative rank of candidates, as to the number of votes, was as follows:

Union.	Democrat.
Willmann.....	307,541
Hughes.....	297,386
Tremain.....	297,108
Ladue.....	296,679
Wadsworth.....	296,462
Tallmadge.....	297,386
Average.....	297,035
Average Democratic majority.....	9,885
Highest Dem. maj. (on Governor).....	10,657
Lowest Dem. maj. (on Clerk).....	8,506
Highest Democrat over highest Union.....	10,187
Highest Democrat over lowest Union.....	11,266
Lowest Democrat over lowest Union.....	9,420
Lowest Democrat over highest Union.....	8,501

We observe that the other side altogether ignores comparisons with the Presidential vote, and uses the figures of last year, when there was very little contest except upon Canal Commissioner. For that office the Republican candidate had 179,691 votes; this year the Republican-Union candidate for Canal Commissioner has 296,679, a gain of 116,988. Last year the Democratic and bogus Union or Native candidates for the same office had 304,106 votes; this year, perfectly united upon one candidate, they cast 307,728; an enormous gain of 3,622, to offset a gain on our side of 116,988.

## WHAT CONSTITUTES A TRAITOR?

Proprietor New-York Tribune: SIR:—Your paper, THE TRIBUNE, has been made the medium of attacking and libeling me as a traitor, and with other papers the means of having me arrested and confined for nearly three months in the Old Capitol at Washington. During my imprisonment I saw myself alluded to in THE TRIBUNE as a traitor, and now that I am at liberty I shall hold you responsible for your share of the injuries done me, unless you make due reparation. Any reply you may choose to make will reach me where this note is written.

D. A. MATHEW.

Replv.

Mr. MATHEW—When grave charges are made, impeaching the integrity or the conduct of the accused, it is usual and proper that they be accompanied by specifications. If THE TRIBUNE has stigmatized you unjustly, it cannot be difficult to indicate the time when and the words wherein such injustice was done you. Vague, unsupported assertions of damaging imputation are not to the purpose. If you will indicate any charge or statement regarding you which has been made by this paper, it will either be justified or retracted. But I am not aware that your course with respect to the Slaveholders' Rebellion and the Civil War it inaugurated was ever discussed or commented on by THE TRIBUNE prior to your arrest and imprisonment. Let us have facts to debate, not mere assertions.

Since, however, you seem to court discussion, I will—simply for your guidance in any further proceedings on your part—state very frankly what I understand to be your position and what I believe to have been your course in the great struggle now convulsing our country:

1. The leaders of the Democratic party in the Cotton States having inaugurated, two years ago, their long meditated attempt to dissolve the Union and erect a Southern Confederacy on its ruins, their allies in the States further North supported their movement by demanding that concessions should be made to Slavery in order to arrest the march of Disunion. You seconded that demand, and in so doing proved recalcitrant to the vital principle of republican liberty, which concedes everything to reason and justice, nothing to menace and violence. Whenever the validity and binding force of an election are made to depend on subsequent concessions, extorted from the fears of the successful party by the threats of the defeated, elections will have become a farce and our Government will be republican only in name.

2. The open traitors having commenced a civil war in furtherance of their conspiracy, it was the simple duty of every citizen of the United States, regardless of past differences, to give to the constituted authorities of the Union a cordial, hearty, zealous support in their efforts to suppress this causeless, wicked but gigantic rebellion. Any citizen may differ with those authorities in judgment with regard to the best means of prosecuting the war to a speedy and triumphant close; but he has no right, because of such difference, to endeavor to neutralize their efforts and expose them to defeat and failure. Your general course has seemed to me an emphatic defiance of this obvious, imperative dictate of loyalty and patriotism.

3. Judging from the general tone of your

journal, I believe that you do not really desire the overthrow of the Confederate traitors, but rather their success in defying the authority and destroying the integrity of the United States. I can no otherwise interpret the capriciousness, the virulence, the malevolence with which you have uniformly treated those charged by the Constitution and the People with the conduct of the Government during the War for the Union.

4. It is my firm conviction that you and those who sympathize with you desire, expect, and labor for a Disunion Peace; and that, having subjected our country to that disastrous humiliation, you will be found urging the Free West to break away from the East, repudiate our Public Debt, and unite with the Southern Confederacy under the Montgomery Constitution.

—I am not a lawyer, and cannot say that all this makes you legally, technically a traitor. That you are morally, essentially one, I have no manner of doubt. And I know nothing in your past career, especially in your treatment of me and mine, which should constrain me to suppress these convictions. A. G.

## BRITISH FAIRNESS.

If the southern counties of England had revolted and set up an independent Government, had inaugurated civil war by besieging and capturing the fortresses within their limits, and were now prosecuting the contest for separation with all their strength, British statesmen and journalists would know how to interpret and to resent an intimation from this country that those who resisted the insurgents were adverse to Peace. Yet *The Times*, *The Herald*, *Saturday Review*, &c., do not hesitate to speak as though Peace and Disunion were inseparable; and now *The Monitor* sees fit, as the organ of the French Government, to follow their bad example. "The recent elections [that is, the Democratic successes in New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana] testify (says *The Monitor*) the progress of Peace opinion, which appears likely to command a majority in the next Congress." Such misrepresentations are at once injurious and insulting. They ought not to have originated in the country which includes La Vendee. The Republican Unionists of this country are as favorable to Peace as the Democrats. Nor is it fair to the latter to assume that they would generally favor such a Peace as the Rebels insist on. The great mass of those who voted the Democratic ticket in our recent elections believed that a Peace might be made on the basis of a restoration of the Union with certain fresh safeguards for Slavery and concessions to the Slave Power. They did not know—for their party journals studiously conceal from them—the fact that this was expressly repudiated by the Rebel Government on the occasion of Hon. May's visit to Richmond nearly eighteen months ago. The Rebel chiefs will be satisfied with nothing short of Disunion; but the great majority of our Northern Democrats and so-called Conservatives are ignorant of this. We do not believe that even Fernando Wood is ready to accept a Disunion Peace, unless as a basis for a "reconstruction" under the Montgomery Constitution or its equivalent. The Democrats of the North are generally ready to concede to the Rebels for the sake of Peace anything but the Union. It may be that they will be ready for that by the time our next Congress meets, but we trust that there will be no Rebels to succumb to long before that. At all events, the European Press has no right to assume that the Democrats of the loyal States are ready to surrender the Union for Peace. Some of them, doubtless, are; John Van Buren intimated at Cooper Institute that he was; but Horatio Seymour had to disclaim the sentiment at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and pledge himself never to sacrifice the Union. At all events, we have great and gallant armies now in the field, who will have to be signally defeated before this country will be ready for a Disunion Peace.

## A BOTHERED SECT.

"Let us pray for the devil" said a kind old Caledonian lady, "for nobody prays for the pur devil!"—a specimen of pure benevolence, if the dame had not added: "Forby, there's nae kennin' what may happen." So the Lord Advocate of Scotland, being called upon to lecture before the Dufferin Literary Society on "Domesticity," instead of confining himself to the uncommon digestibility of oatmeal, logged in American affairs by the head and shoulders, and like a dear, good, amiable Baillie Nicol Jarvie of a Lord Advocate, said a good word for both sides, and, while scratching the Rebel backs, did not forget to tickle the Federal elbows. "For my part," said his Lordship, "I can understand well the sympathy on both sides." Then he went on to remark that, of course, the people of the North felt uncommonly queer "on finding the idol they worshipped shattered before them," and that our "deep convulsive heaving" and our "rancor deep and bitter," are perfectly natural and easily excusable. Having thus accented the irritation of the North, his Lordship makes haste to explain that he also "can understand the South." Having prudently premised that he considers Slavery to be "a blot, a stain, and a stigma which no tongue can express"—you see how carefully the Lord-Advocate is feeling his way—the good gentleman confesses that he "cannot withhold a certain amount of sympathy for a nation struggling gallantly in the minority, for their homes and liberties, as they think." This is the very quintessence of qualification. His Lordship hedges with a dexterity which would do honor to Newmarket. "Homes and liberties, as they think," is a specimen of caution which it would be hard to surpass. Such qualification would be apt to take the impetus out of the stormiest dithyrambs. Think of Marco Bozaris exclaiming: "Strike till the last armed foe expires! Strike for your altars and your fires, as you think! Strike for the green graves of your sires, as you think! God and your native land!" We can tell the Lord Advocate that the man-owning Hector and Rebels will not be a bit obliged to him for

this dubious and halting indorsement. They want no good words from any one who is weak-minded enough to consider Slavery to be "a blot, a stain, and a stigma;" inasmuch as they are in arms to prove by dry knocks what dry logic failed to demonstrate—that Slavery is not a blot but a blessing, not a disgrace but a decoration, not a brand but a beauty. What, indeed, would be the fate of this stammering Lord Advocate, if he should say in Richmond what he said at Dufferin? We can tell him. They would insert a rail between his respectable legs, and treat him to a gratuitous gallop; or they would take off his shirt, and give him another, plummy and viscous; or they would so far pity his naked condition as to present him with a hempen cravat. His Lordship would find it no joke to speak disrespectfully of Slavery in Richmond—he might as safely curse Mohammed in El Medinah. We can assure him that the slaveholder derives no sympathy from those who do not consider Negro Bondage to be perfectly beautiful. Homes and liberties, forsooth! Why the Man-Owners insist that without slaves, that is to say, without "the blot, the stain, and the stigma," they can have no homes, and that without depriving three millions of their fellow-men of every vestige of freedom, they can have no liberty! So, reasoning from their own premises, it is plain enough that they cannot contend for what this Scotchman thinks to be their right, without also contending for what he also admits to be their wrong. We very much fear that all the metaphysics in Edinboro' will hardly help the Advocate out of this dilemma.

Home, sweet home, is a very pretty refrain, and garnishes neatly enough the speeches of reticent gentlemen who are at a loss for something to say. But when a lawless man makes his home a public nuisance, all the poetry in the world will not sweeten it. The slaveholder's idea of a home is this: He must have one large and comfortable residence for himself and many small and uncomfortable cabins for his blacks. He must have savory viands and costly wines, while his bondmen live upon a little meal and a plenty of water. He must have his white children snugly housed, while his yellow progeny, the base-born witnesses of his lust and brutality, may have no roof to shelter them. He must secure elegance at the cost of unmitigated squalor, and comfort at the expense of unspeakable suffering. The home for which he is fighting is half a hulk and half a harem; in which, before the Rebellion, some poor New-England governors perhaps strove and strove in vain to inculcate the decencies of domesticity. To maintain this establishment, to vindicate his right to be thrifless in his expenditures and shiftless in his agriculture, the planter is contending. Nor is this all. He demands the right to extend the system which has been to him so continually injurious, and to blight new territory as he has already blighted the old. To call a man a patriot merely because he desires to give the freest indulgence to his passions, is to make a very dubious use of a respectable word. To say that a man is brave in a bad cause, is no more a compliment than to say that he is a coward in a good one. The sentimentality of this Scotchman is of a sort which we thought confined to sighing cook-maids and romantic apprentices—to the readers of Jack Shepherd and the admirers of Eugene Aram. To find a Lord Advocate who should be sensible and a Scot who should be canny, metamorphosed into a Billy Lackaday, is at once ludicrous and lamentable.

## THE POSTAL CURRENCY.

Complaints are heard in every quarter of the scarcity of change. The Government is issuing its postal currency as rapidly as it can, and is coining and paying out 250,000 cents daily, but the great vacuum continues. This is mainly owing to the refusal of municipal and other corporations to issue small notes, as they all did in 1857. On that occasion, their issues were made so promptly after the bank suspension, and in such large amounts, that the absence of coin was not felt as an inconvenience, except for a few weeks. Hundreds of corporations took to manufacturing paper tokens, and the public want was soon supplied. The same thing occurred after the suspension which followed the capture of Washington by the British, except that the issues were made not only by corporations, but by multitudes of irresponsible individuals. Of the issues of these two periods, millions were never redeemed. The public was compelled to adopt them, because none better could be had. Moreover, in 1857, the Government was waging a deadly warfare against the banks and all paper currency, and having by its insane policy deprived the community of coin, took no care to furnish it with a substitute. The Government dealt in specie only, leaving the people to deal in rage; and the doctrine was put forth by the Administration that it was no part of the duty of Government to provide a currency for the people.

The contrast between the policy of the ruling powers then and now, is most remarkable. The policy now in vogue is directly the opposite of the other, while, if thoroughly carried out, it will save the community from all the losses incident to the use of an irresponsible currency. Specie having disappeared, the Government has undertaken to supply a paper substitute. It possesses the rare merit of being equally current all over the Union. Its production is apparently slow, but the channels of trade have been emptied of small change, and millions of the postal currency must be issued before they can be again filled. The delay is embarrassing, but patience will be rewarded by safety. How large a sum will be required, as a substitute for silver, can only be matter of conjecture. Some opinion may be formed by examining the facts as they occurred in a single community during the suspension of 1857. In the City of Philadelphia, within five months after the suspension, the issues of small notes amounted to at least \$1,000,000. All the little boroughs throughout Pennsylvania made similar issues of more or less amount, until the country swarmed with shillapsters of the filthiest kind. It has been estimated that the currency thus issued

in Pennsylvania amounted to \$4,000,000. What is equally noteworthy, all these issues were in direct violation of severe laws enacted to prevent so great an evil. But the public necessity rendered the laws nugatory. The Government denied its obligation to furnish a currency for the people, and the people did it for themselves. If the wants of the mere retail trade thus required \$4,000,000 of change notes in a single State twenty-five years ago, how much of the postal currency will it now absorb, with double the population, and quadruple the business to be transacted? Extend the estimate over every other State, and it will be readily seen that the grand total must amount to many millions. Let the rebellion be suppressed, and commercial intercourse resumed, and the South alone will absorb an almost indefinite amount. As rebellion dies out, so her whole irresponsible currency must collapse, a sound one taking its place. As suspension is the rule there also, so her remedy is identical with ours.

The plain fact is, that the Government, unable to supply the nation with a retail currency from the mint, has undertaken to do it from the paper-mill. As a measure of public beneficence, this adoption of the postal currency was one of the happiest thoughts of the Treasury chiefs. As a stroke of financiering, it probably has no parallel, even in this age of paper tokens. Its size and character are such that it can be manufactured at a low cost, yet the vast loan thus obtained from the people will pay no interest. When it comes to be redeemed or funded, the innumerable casualties to which such a currency is necessarily exposed will have extinguished probably treble the cost of manufacture. Even coin is made perceptibly lighter by use, but with paper the same amount of use implies destruction. If hundreds of tons of paper are thus to be worked up into currency, every one can see that it must be a work of time. The Government is in as great a hurry to produce it as the people are to obtain it. Patience must therefore be the word, knowing that the good time is really coming.

## GROWTH AND GRANDEUR OF NEW-YORK.

The building, decoration, improvement and advances of Paris for the last twelve years are invariably connected with the name of Louis Napoleon. The American traveler who goes thither, after an interval of twelve years, exclaims not only—how large, majestic and opportune are those avenues, reaching so far in right lines, and doubly flanked with fine houses; how admirable are the changes and improvements in the Louvre Palace; how well arranged and inviting the accessions to the Bois-de-Boulogne. But he adds, with an exhaustive expiration of enthusiasm: What a great sovereign, what a great man, is Louis Napoleon! And the traveler's friend, and the friend's friend, and the friend's friend—a select party of four, dining at the Café Trois Frères—echo severally in English, Italian and German: What a great man is Louis Napoleon! So the matter is settled—is confirmed with Molt's Imperial, and letters private and gossiped follow with the opinion recorded. So, too, the Roman Caesar said, that he found the capital of wood, and he left it of stone.

All this greatness of men who level old rookeries and slums, and put up new houses and new streets, with the liberty of laying on the octroi and the taxes generally up to the last screw of the financial turn-out, proves too much. It shows simply how little freedom, motive-power, activity, intelligence, and cohesion, an entire community must have, when one man can get all the credit due to capitalists, architects and masons, as householders and street-layers out in general. We are prone to ask, for what were given all the organs of sight, touch, smell, taste, if one man stands municipal sponsor for their exercise? Did it never occur to these traveled critics that New-York is growing, and is the great Crescent of all modern cities? Did they never find out that Broadway as a whole, though yet composed of full fifty per cent of old, ragged, cheap, and disgracefully ugly low three-story houses, is with the improvements made upon it the finest business street in the world? We would like to learn, where in all Paris there is such a wholesale shop as the old Stewart's, or such a retail-shop as the new Stewart's, in Broadway. We wish to have pointed out any such colossal jobber's entrepot, as Claflin, Mellen & Co.'s, cotenant with Broadway, and the wide range and cumulation of mercantile palaces that weary the eye in their numerous multiplications in the streets running from Broadway to the rivers. Have the same travelers never remarked the stately avenues in the more northern parts of the city, spreading straight and beautiful as the flight of the arrow from the strongly-twanged bow, which are bestudded with thousands of the finest private dwellings—not equaled we affirm in all particulars as a whole in any city in Europe? Any one such house has often figured in foreign novels of the old school as the superlative home of the superlative heroine; emphasized as though it were a rarity, and something to be desperately envied—while here in New-York such mansions so abound that the writer of a domestic fiction would fail to make a hit if "he spread himself" upon any such detail. Have these travelers too never encountered the Central Park? We do not hesitate to say that when it is finished—or put into reasonably good trim—it will be the finest of its class in the world. Then for our theatres: for their size they are the completest anywhere to be found. We do not aspire to cathedrals—but our newest churches for neatness and comfort, and in the requirements of the spirit of the age are superior altogether. Of other public buildings we have nothing to boast, as the product of the last twelve years.

All these improvements however of New-York are made by—Nobody. Nobody is responsible for laying-out or improving the city. Nobody can be accused of rapidly doubling the number of the buildings and giving them fifty-fold of the outward and inward splendor they had a few years ago. Nobody can be quoted as a great man then. Most true. We have no great men. Men are great because

the people of communities are small. Here all are great. All devise. All work. All aspire to improve. The result is the finest business and the finest dwelling-houses and streets in the world. True, we have no palaces. They are the product of enormous social disproportion. Versailles was built because the people were starved. Devonshire-House flourishes, because agricultural laborers in England work for nine shillings a week and find themselves. We have not the dazzling extreme, but we have the astounding mean in our buildings. We show simply what a single generation can do. We prove that the man can come to New-York a poor boy and in a few years build a model store and a model dwelling-house; and be willing to be taxed for laying out avenues and parks. It is the free action is one direction which has made New-York glorious as she is in regard to her marble and her private houses: which has in less than twenty years—given, the superior site she enjoys commercially—placed her on such an eminence as regards the other cities of the Union; which has made her the metropolis in size and appearance, as well as in trade and enterprise; and which rapid extensions are but the promises of indefinitely great architectural achievements. All this, too, without one Great Man.

## SOUTHERN VIEWS.

Mr. Frank Montgomery, late local editor of *The Vicksburg Whig*, having made his way out of Dixie, favors *The Herald* with an account of his experiences and observations while under the sway of Jeff. Davis. Here is what he says of Slavery, as given in *The Herald*:

"The question of Slavery is everywhere admitted in the South to have been the chief cause of the war; and the nearest approach to a sentiment in favor of the Union now heard in the South is to hear statements occasionally that this war has done more to abolish Slavery than all the Abolitionists of the North could have accomplished in a century. This talk cannot be indulged in promiscuously, but is nevertheless, heard among intimate acquaintances. There is little doubt that the Union men of the South, as a class, desire to see Slavery restricted in some way. Gradual emancipation is their expectation. Any sudden alteration in the status of the Southern negroes would be disastrous to society. The servants would be ruined, and the masters rendered helpless. This idea presupposes the suppression of the Rebellion. The damnable doctrine of State Rights and State Sovereignty, which, excepting for the war, would disrupt the Union between the seceded States in a few months, is now unpopular with a majority of the Union men of the South. The wish commonly expressed is for a strong Government, with a central power capable of enforcing its decrees, with a standing army if necessary, and a return of the seceded States to the Union as it was before Secession reared its head in the South. Nobody looks for the Union as it was, and those who in their hearts oppose the Rebellion do not wish for it."

—It seems to us that here is developed a very striking accord with the prevalent sentiment of Northern Unionists. We, too, believe that "this War has done more to abolish Slavery than all the Abolitionists of the North could have accomplished in a century" could have accomplished in a century" of peace. We, too, "desire to see Slavery restricted in some way," and would have preferred gradual to abrupt Emancipation if the South had given us our choice. We realize that great disorders and distresses must attend the sudden freeing of Three Millions of lifelong slaves by a Military process; but Pharaoh would not let the children of Israel go as he should, so they had to go as they could. Nor do we "look for" a restoration of "the Union as it was," when its capital was a slave-mart and Members of Congress brought thither their own copper-colored sons as body-servants. We will not say what "the hearts" of unconditional Unionists dictate on this subject, but we clearly comprehend that, whatever any one may "wish," "the Union as it was" is not the Union that is to be. Whether the new shall or shall not be an improvement upon the old, the Military events of the next few months must determine.

When Government decided to organize and arm negro regiments, it had no longer any right to remember distinctions of color. The summons of the President to the blacks to fight under the national flag, pledges the national faith to its defenders. They can nevermore be, in the eye of the Government, slaves, or freedmen, or negroes. They are the soldiers of the Republic, and as such, entitled to the same rights and privileges as if they were white. At least they have a right to demand that the Government shall fulfill its contract. It appears that this is not done; even that the contract into which the negro volunteers have been induced to enter is not ratified or completed by the authority which proposed it. The Government empowered Gen. Lane to raise colored regiments in Kansas. The first regiment has already been organized, uniformed, armed, and sent on active service. It won a victory, fighting with desperate courage against heavy odds, at Island Mounds on the 27th of October. Yet this regiment has not been mustered into service, and has not been paid. It forms no part of the national army; its soldiers, if captured, have no claim to be treated as prisoners of war. They are irregular levies, and exposed even by the laws of war to the fate of guerrillas taken in arms without authority. If any of them should be captured by the infuriated Rebels, who have already suffered defeat at their hands, what must they expect? It is inhuman to expose them to such a risk. Let Government either disband the negro regiments at once, or recognize them as soldiers, muster them into service, and then inflexibly insist that if captured they shall be regarded and treated in all respects as prisoners of war.

*The World* strikingly illustrates the corrupting influence of evil associations. It seems but yesterday that it was a staunch Union War organ, demonstrating the utter futility of every pretext for Rebellion, and urging the People to stand by the Government until the traitors should be utterly overthrown. Now, having bartered its independence for Democratic subsidy, it seizes on every frivolous excuse for assailing and weakening the Adminis-